**M & M “2 ADDITIONAL PACKS” SAMPLE STUDY (add to 1st 2 packs)**

**#’s/Colors – 2packs: 6 yellow, 7 blue, 7 orange, 4 green, 3 red, and 4 brown**

# of “blue” candies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divided by total # of candies \_\_\_\_\_\_ =  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X 100 = \_\_\_\_\_\_% of “blue” candies

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# of “orange” candies \_\_\_\_\_ divided by total # of candies \_\_\_\_\_\_ =  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X 100 = \_\_\_\_\_\_% of “orange” candies

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# of “green” candies \_\_\_\_\_\_ divided by total # of candies \_\_\_\_\_\_ =  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X 100 = \_\_\_\_\_\_% of “green” candies

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# of “yellow” candies \_\_\_\_\_ divided by Total # of candies \_\_\_\_\_\_ =  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X 100 = \_\_\_\_\_\_% of “yellow” candies

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# of “red” candies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divided by total # of candies \_\_\_\_\_\_ =  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X 100 = \_\_\_\_\_\_% of “red” candies

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# of “brown” candies \_\_\_\_\_ divided by total # of candies \_\_\_\_\_\_ =  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X 100 = \_\_\_\_\_\_% of “brown” candies   
***This gives a good picture of why you need a large sample size to ensure that your sample actually “looks” similar to a population (the larger your sample - the more likely it will accurately represent the population).***